

12th Political Science Lesson 1 Questions in English

1] Constitution of India

1. Find out the correct statement

A) India is a culturally diverse country, yet united as a political state.

B) Indians are dependent upon each other in many ways, and they cooperate in many ways.

a) A only

b) B only

c) Both A and B

d) Neither A nor B

2. Colonial rule was based on which of the following?

A) Charters

B) Councils Acts

C) Government of India Acts

a) A, B

b) B, C

c) C, A

d) A, B, C

3. Find out the correct statement

A) The central legislative body was converted into a constituent Assembly

B) The central legislative body was converted into a constitution making body

a) A only

b) B only

c) Both A and B

d) Neither A nor B

4. Find out the incorrect statement

A) Constitution facilitates co-operation and co-ordination between various segments that constitute the federal narrow

B) Constitution is a body of necessary codes according to which a state is constituted and governed

a) A only

b) B only

c) Both A and B

d) Neither A nor B

5. Find out the correct statement

A) The constitution specifies the necessary allocation of power between the various segments of the state

B) The constitution does not specifies the necessary allocation of power between the various segments of the state

a) A only

b) B only

c) Both A and B

d) Neither A nor B

6. Which part of Indian Constitution has provisions for the government to make laws to address many problems prevalent in Indian society?

a) Part 2

b) Part 4

c) Part 4A

d) Part 3

7. Find out the correct statement

1. The constitution expresses the fundamental identity of the people in a country.

2. People in a community may have many similar ethnic identities that exist before the enactment of the constitution.

3. The people of a country will not have a political identity

a) 1, 2

b) 2, 3

c) 1, 2, 3

d) 1, 3

8. Find out the incorrect statement

1. Constitution is called the "Fundamental Law of Land"

2. The individual's objectives, aspirations, and freedoms need not to comply with the constitutional regulations of a country.

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

- c) Both 1 & 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2
9. Find out the incorrect statement about constitution
1. Constitutional puts forth specific fundamental laws which can be violated by its citizens.
 2. It does not protect certain fundamental rights of the people living in a country.
 3. The constitution of a country defines who all the citizens of a nation are.
- a) 1, 3
b) 1, 2
c) 2, 3
d) None of the above
10. Find out the correct statement
1. It illustrates the relationship between the states with each other
 2. It illustrates the relationship between the states with the central government
- a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 & 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2
11. Find out the correct statement
1. Most of the constitutions in the world are written documents
 2. All the constitutions in the world are written documents
- a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 & 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2
12. Which of the following countries do not have written constitution?
- a) India
b) United Kingdom
c) America
d) Russia
13. Which of the following is known as the constitution of UK?
- a) Direct constitution
b) Single constitution
c) District constitution
d) Written constitution
14. Find out the correct statement about theocratic statement
1. A state which is secular is a Theocratic State
 2. Theocratic state won't have an official religion
- a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 & 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2
15. Which of the following is a theocratic state?
1. Pakistan
 2. Yemen
 3. Vatican
 4. Japan
- a) 1, 2, 3
b) 1, 3
c) 1, 3, 4
d) 1, 2, 3, 4
16. Find out the incorrect statement
1. Referendum refers to how a constitution comes into being who crafted it and their authority.
 2. Indian Constitution like the Russia was drafted after a successful national movement.
- a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 & 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2
17. Find out the correct statement about Indian constitution?
- a) The Constitution of India has the legitimacy
 - b) It has been drafted by a constituent assembly consisting of people's representations.
 - c) The Constitution of India reflected the consensus of least of the sections of people in India during Independence
 - d) a and b
18. Consider the following statements find out the correct answer
1. Is a method of referring a question.

2. It is a set of questions to the electorate directly rather than allowing them to be settled by the people's representatives in the legislature.

- a) Referendum
- b) Plebiscite
- c) Recall
- d) Initiate

19. Find out the correct statements

1. The referendum is often used to determine issues of morality

2. The referendum is seen as conferring legitimacy

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

20. Find out the correct statement

1. Neither Indian Constitution nor the amendments made later were subjected to a referendum

2. Indian Constitution and the amendments made later were subjected to a referendum

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

21. Which of the following country's constitution was subjected to referendum?

- a) India
- b) Pakistan
- c) Sri Lanka
- d) Switzerland

22. Find out the incorrect statement

a) An ideal constitution should accommodate the aspirations of all sections of people in society.

b) Constitutions that are discriminative based on religion, caste and language may get the overwhelming acceptance from all in the nation.

c) The fundamental laws of the structure would reveal the nature of a constitution.

- d) a and c

23. Find out the incorrect statement

1. The 42nd Amendment act did not made any change in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution

2. The 42nd Amendment enacted in 1972

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

24. Which of the following Prime Minister enacted the 42nd Amendment in 1976?

- a) Indira Gandhi
- b) Rajiv Gandhi
- c) Lal bahadur sashthri
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

25. The 42nd Amendment inserted which of the following in Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

- 1. Sovereign
- 2. Socialist
- 3. Secular
- 4. Unity
- 5. Integrity

- a) 1, 3, 4
- b) 2, 3, 5
- c) 2, 3, 4
- d) 1, 2, 3, 5

26. The order of following words seen in Preamble is

- 1. Democratic
- 2. Socialist
- 3. Sovereign
- 4. Secular
- 5. Republic

- a) 3, 2, 4, 1, 5
- b) 2, 3, 4, 1, 5
- c) 3, 2, 1, 4, 5
- d) 3, 1, 2, 5, 4

27. Find out the correct statement

1. Well-drafted constitution does not concentrate all powers in a single institution as it may lead to abuse of power by few

2. one method that may be incorporated to address this issue is to divide powers among different organs in a balanced way

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

28. The Indian Constitution separates the power horizontally amongst which of the following institutions?

- 1. Legislature
- 2. Executive
- 3. Police and Army
- 4. Judiciary

- a) 1, 3, 4
- b) 1, 2, 4
- c) 1, 2, 3
- d) 2, 3, 4

29. Find out the correct statement

- 1. Indian Constitution is not too rigid
- 2. Indian Constitution is too rigid
- 3. Indian Constitution is not too flexible
- 4. Indian Constitution is too flexible

- a) 1, 2
- b) 2, 3
- c) 3, 4
- d) 1, 3

30. Find out the incorrect statement

- 1. The Indian Constitution balanced the possibility to change the provisions
- 2. The framers of the Indian Constitution had ensured that it would survive during the test of times.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

31. The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on?

- a) 7 December 1946
- b) 9 December 1946
- c) 11 December 1946

d) 13 December 1946

32. The constitution assembly re assembled after partition of Pakistan as Constituent Assembly for the remaining India on?

- a) 15th August 1947
- b) 16th August 1947
- c) 14th August 1947
- d) 17th August 1947

33. The Constituent Assembly was composed by the plan proposed by?

- a) Cabinet Mission
- b) Cripps mission
- c) Wavell plan
- d) Irwin pact

34. Find out the correct statement about constituent assembly?

- 1. The provinces were to elect 294 members
- 2. While the princely states were to send a minimum of 91 seats

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

35. According to cabinet mission plan Provinces and princely states or group of states were allotted seats proportional to their respective population roughly in the ratio of?

- a) 1:1 million
- b) 2:1 million
- c) 2:2 million
- d) 3:1 million

36. According to cabinet mission plan the seats of each province to the constituent assembly were distributed among which of the following communities

- 1. Hindus
- 2. Muslims
- 3. Christians
- 4. Sikhs

- a) 1, 2, 3
- b) 2, 3, 4
- c) 1, 2, 4

d) 1, 2, 3, 4

37. Members of each community in the Provisional Legislative Assembly elected their representatives to constituent assembly by the method of?

- a) Proportional representation with a single transferable vote
- b) Universal adult suffrage
- c) Referendum or plebiscite
- d) None of the above

38. How many members were present on 26 November 1949 in the constituent assembly?

- a) 282
- b) 280
- c) 284
- d) 288

39. The 1st meeting of the Constituent Assembly took place in Constitution Hall in?

- a) Bombay
- b) Bengal
- c) Calcutta
- d) New Delhi

40. The title of the first debate of the constituent assembly was?

- a) How to frame Indian constitution
- b) Electing president of India
- c) Is Universal adult suffrage possible
- d) Election of Temporary Chairman

41. Who is the temporary Chairman of constituent assembly?

- a) J. B. Kripalani
- b) N. Madhava Rao
- c) Dr.Sachchidananda Sinha
- d) B. N. Rao

42. Which of the following person was requesting Dr.Sachchidananda Sinha to take the Chair as temporary Chairman?

- a) J. B. Kripalani
- b) N. Madhava Rao
- c) Dr.Sachchidananda Sinha
- d) B. N. Rao

43. Which of the following are the members of drafting committee of constituent assembly?

- 1. N. Gopalswami
- 2. Saiyid Muhammad Saadulla
- 3. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- 4. Sir AlladiKrishnaswamy Ayyar
- 5. K.M. Munshi
- 6. B.L. Mitter
- 7. D.P. Kaitan

a) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

b) 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

c) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

44. Find out the correct statement about constituent assembly

- 1. The Final meeting held on 26.01.1950
- 2. Final meeting held with the title of "Bringing of the Constitution"

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 & 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

45. Who is the Chairman of the debate "Signing of the Constitution" in constituent assembly?

- a) J. B. Kripalani
- b) N. Madhava Rao
- c) Dr.Sachchidananda Sinha
- d) Rajendra Prasad

46. The Constituent assembly debate held between which of the following days?

- a) 13th December 1946 to 24th January 1950
- b) 9th December 1946 to 26th January 1950
- c) 9th December 1946 to 24th January 1950
- d) 11th December 1946 to 26th January 1950

47. Which of the following are debates of constituent assembly?

- 1. Volume I 9th December to 23rd December 1946
- 2. Volume II 20th January to 25th January 1947
- 3. Volume III 28th April to 2nd May 1947
- 4. Volume IV 14th July to 31st July 1947

5. Volume V 14th August to 30ndAugust 1947
- 1, 2, 3
 - 2, 3, 4, 5
 - 1, 3, 4, 5
 - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
48. Find out the incorrect statement.
- The framers of the Constitution adopted the features of the Indian Constitution from single source
 - The Weimar constitution is also known as Russian constitution
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 & 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
49. Match the following
- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| A) US constitution - 1. Prerogative writs | B) Britain Constitution - 2. Independence of Judiciary |
| C) Canadian Constitution - 3. Directive Principles of State Policy | D) Irish Constitution - 4. Federation with a strong center |
- 1, 2, 3, 4
 - 2, 1, 4, 3
 - 4, 3, 2, 1
 - 1, 3, 2, 4
50. Which of the following details of Indian constitution were adopted from the Government of India Act, 1935?
- Federal provisions
 - Office of Governor
 - Judiciary
 - Public service commissions
- 1, 2, 3
 - 2, 3, 4
 - 1, 3, 4
 - 1, 2, 3, 4
51. Find out the correct statement
- Fundamental duties, the ideal of justice in the Preamble, were on the model of the constitution of the UK
 - Fundamental duties were asserted through 44th amendment in 1978
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 & 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
52. Which of the following were adopted from the Canadian constitution?
- Federation with a strong centre
 - Residuary powers with the centre
 - Removal of supreme court judges
 - Concurrent list
- 1, 2, 3
 - 1, 3, 4
 - 1, 2, 4
 - 1, 2, 3, 4
53. Match the following
- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A) Australian Constitution - 1. Freedom of trade | B) Weimar Constitution - 2. Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency. |
| C) Soviet Constitution - 3. Fundamental duties | |
- 1, 3, 2
 - 2, 3, 1
 - 1, 2, 3
 - 3, 2, 1
54. Find out the correct statement
- Republic and the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity in the Preamble, were adopted from the French constitution.
 - Procedure for amendment to the Constitution, and election of the members of Rajya Sabha, were on South African model.
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 & 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
55. Which constitution is considered to be the longest written constitution in the world?
- America
 - Russia
 - South Africa
 - India

56. Find out the correct statement

1. The Indian constitution contains different provisions for states and centre and their inter relationship.

2. The Indian Constitution contains the detailed list of individual rights as fundamental rights

3. Indian constitution contains directive principles of state policy and details of administrative procedures.

a) 1, 2

b) 2, 3

c) 1, 2, 3

d) 1, 3

57. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Indian Constitution may be called rigid as well as flexible

Reason (R): The Indian Constitution is considered to be the longest written constitution in the world.

Codes:

a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

d) (A) is true but (R) is false

d) (A) is false but (R) is true

58. Find out the incorrect statement

1. People govern India through their representatives elected by the proportional representation by single transferable vote.

2. India as a sovereign country means it manages only its internal affairs freely without the interference of any external factors.

3. India as a sovereign country means it manages its internal and external affairs freely without the interference of any external factors.

a) 2, 3

b) 1, 2

c) 1, 3

d) 1, 2, 3

59. Find out the correct statement

a) The term socialist was added to the Indian Constitution through the 42nd Amendment in 1976.

b) Socialism in Indian context means achievement of socialist goals through democratic evolutionary and violent means.

c) In India, we follow the mixed model of the socialist and communist economy

d) b and c

60. Find out the correct statement

1. Secularism in Indian context means that it recognizes all religions equally with having one state religion.

2. Republic in Indian context means the head of the state in India is not elected

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 & 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

61. What is called the Parliamentary system?

a) Parliament controls the functioning of the Council of Ministers

b) Parliament controls the functioning of the president

c) Council of Ministers controlling functioning of parliament

d) Council of Ministers controlling the cabinet

62. Find out the correct statement about a parliamentary system of government

1. The executive is responsible to the legislature

2. The executive remains in power only when it enjoys the confidence of the majority legislators

3. The legislature is responsible to the executive

a) 1, 2

b) 2, 3

c) 1, 3

d) 1, 2, 3

63. Find out the correct statement about president

1. Remaining in office for a four-year duration

2. President is the nominal

3. He is titular head

4. He is the constitutional head
- 1, 2, 3
 - 2, 3, 4
 - 1, 2, 4
 - 1, 2, 3, 4
64. Find out the incorrect statement
1. The Prime Minister in India is the nominal executive
 2. Vice President is head of the Council of Ministers
 3. Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the Rajya Sabha.
- 1, 2
 - 2, 3
 - All the above
 - None of the above
65. Find out the correct statement
1. The Prime Minister in India is the head of the state
 2. The President in India is the head of the government
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 & 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
66. Find out the incorrect statement
1. Indian Constitution has the provision for dual citizenship
 2. Dual citizenship in India is provided by the union
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 & 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
67. Find out the correct statement
1. The Constitution of India establishes political equality in India through the method of the universal adult franchise
 2. The universal adult franchise operates with the principle of 'one person many vote'
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 & 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
68. Find out the correct statement about universal adult suffrage
1. All Indians who are twenty one years of age or above is entitled to vote in the elections.
 2. There is no discrimination in voting rights for the citizens of India based on caste, gender, race except religion
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 & 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
69. Which of the following are salient features of Indian constitution?
1. Longest Written Constitution
 2. Parliamentary System of Government
 3. Single Citizenship
 4. Universal Adult Franchise
 5. A unique blend of rigidity and flexibility
- 1, 2, 3, 4
 - 2, 3, 4, 5
 - 1, 3, 4, 5
 - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
70. Find out the correct statement
1. In India, the judicial system is a non-autonomous organ
 2. Indian judiciary is kept free from the influence and intervention of the executive only
 3. The integrated Indian judicial system has the Supreme Court at the apex, the high courts and lower courts are subordinate to it
- a and b
71. Find out the correct statement about fundamental rights
1. Fundamental Rights are significant provisions of the Indian Constitution
 2. Fundamental rights are violable
 3. Fundamental Rights in India cannot be suspended during emergencies
- 2, 3
 - 1 only

c) 1, 2 only

d) 1, 2, 3

72. Find out the incorrect statement about fundamental rights

1. It cannot be amended by extra ordinary means.

2. The provisions of Fundamental Rights are non-enforceable in the court of law when it is violated.

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 & 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

73. Which of the following amendment act inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India?

a) 82nd Amendment act

b) 86th Amendment act

c) 76th Amendment act

d) 72nd Amendment act

74. To which age group the Eighty - Sixth Amendment Act provided free education?

a) 6- 12 years

b) 6-14 years

c) 6-18 years

d) 6-21 years

75. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act enacted in?

a) 2007

b) 2009

c) 2008

d) 2004

76. Find out the correct statement about Directive Principles of State Policy

1. Fifth part of the Indian Constitution titled the Directive Principles of State Policies

2. These are enforceable in the court of law

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 & 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

77. Fundamental Duties were added to the Indian Constitution through which of the following amendment act?

a) 44nd Amendment Act

b) 42nd Amendment Act

c) 48nd Amendment Act

d) 46nd Amendment Act

78. Find out the incorrect statement

1. Fundamental duties provided in part IV of the constitution

2. Article 51 is deals about fundamental duties

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 & 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

79. Find out the correct statement

a) India is an indestructible Union with indestructible states

b) India is a destructible Union with destructible states

c) India is a destructible Union with indestructible states

d) India is an indestructible Union with destructible states

80. Find out the incorrect statement about India

1. The Union is strictly a federal polity

2. Though federal in form, the Indian Constitution is both unitary as well as federal according to the requirements of the times and the circumstances.

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 & 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

81. Find out the correct statement

1. The Constitution recognizes the need to provide for the review of the judgment

2. The Constitution does no recognizes the need to provide for the review of the judgment

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 & 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

82. The Supreme Court has the power to review any judgment pronounced or made by it under which of the following article?

- a) Article 142
- b) Article 32
- c) Article 145
- d) Article 121

83. Which of the following is a prominent feature of our constitution?

- 1. The independent judiciary
- 2. Judicial review

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

84. Which of the following is a remarkable achievement of the framers of our Constitution?

- 1. Parliamentary Sovereignty
- 2. Written Constitution
- 3. Judicial Review

- a) 1, 2
- b) 2, 3
- c) 1, 2, 3
- d) 1, 3

85. Find out the incorrect statement

- 1. Citizenship identifies those who are the lawful members of a country.
- 2. The Citizenship Act, 1945 regulates the acquisition of citizenship after the adoption of the Indian Constitution

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

86. The Indian Constitution provides for citizenship by?

- 1. Birth
- 2. Descent
- 3. Registration
- 4. Naturalization

- a) 1, 2, 3

b) 2, 3, 4

c) 1, 2, 4

d) 1, 2, 3, 4

87. Find out the correct statement

a) The Constitution provides for renunciation of citizenship under certain circumstances.

b) The Constitution does not provide for termination of citizenship under certain circumstances.

c) The Constitution contains provisions regarding registration of Overseas Citizens of India and their rights.

d) a and c

88. Find out the incorrect statement

1. The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2015 was introduced in Rajya Sabha

2. It was introduced by the Minister of State, Ministry of defense, on February 27, 2015

3. This bill amends the Citizenship Act, 2003

- a) 1, 2
- b) 2, 3
- c) 1, 3
- d) 1, 2, 3

89. Find out the correct statement about The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2015?

1. A person may apply for a certificate of naturalization if they have resided in India for twelve months immediately preceding the date of application.

2. The Bill allows the Central Government to relax the requirement of twelve months stay or service if extraordinary circumstances exist.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

90. The provisions for Fundamental Rights are mentioned in which Part of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Part 4
- b) Part 3
- c) Part 4A

- d) Part 5
91. Fundamental Rights as categorized into?
1. Right to Equality
 2. Right to Freedom
 3. Right to Exploitation
 4. Right to Freedom of Religion
- a) 1, 2, 3
b) 1, 2, 4
c) 2, 3, 4
d) 1, 2, 3, 4
92. A provision for Right to Property was under _____ Article which was also a Fundamental Right?
- a) Article 30
b) Article 31
c) Article 31 A
d) Article 29
93. Which of the following Amendment Act had omitted Right to Property from the Fundamental Rights Part?
- a) The 46th Amendment Act
b) The 45th Amendment Act
c) The 44th Amendment Act
d) The 48th Amendment Act
94. Right to property was added in which of the following article of constitution?
- a) Article 302A
b) Article 300
c) Article 300A
d) Article 308
95. Find out the correct statement
1. Fundamental rights provided in Part III of the Indian Constitution are judicially non-enforceable
 2. Thereby the individual cannot move the judiciary, if there is a violation on any of these rights
- a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 & 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2
96. Which of these provide the right to move straight to the Supreme Court for the enforcement of fundamental rights?
- a) Article 32
b) Article 33
c) Article 34
d) Article 35
97. Article 32 provides for which of the following?
- a) Right against Exploitation
b) Right to Freedom of Religion
c) Cultural and Educational Rights
d) Right to Constitutional Remedies
98. Find out the incorrect statement
1. All Fundamental rights in India are absolute
 2. Fundamental rights in India are however not absolute
- a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 & 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2
99. Which of the following are salient features of Indian constitution?
1. Independent and Integrated Judicial System
 2. Fundamental Rights
 3. Directive Principles of State Policy
 4. Fundamental Duties
 5. Federal or Unitary
 6. Balancing Parliamentary Supremacy with Judicial Review
- a) 1, 3, 4, 5
b) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6
c) 2, 3, 4, 5
d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
100. In which year the Universal Declaration of Human Rights document was adopted?
- a) 1946
b) 1948
c) 1947
d) 1950
101. Find out the incorrect statement

1. One of the unique provisions of the Indian Constitution is the chapter on Directive Principles of State Policy.

2. These principles are like directives to the government to implement them for establishing social and political justice in India.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

102. Which of the following comprises the Directive Principles of State Policy?

- 1. Equal pay for men only
- 2. Free and compulsory primary education
- 3. Right to work

- a) 1, 2
- b) 2, 3
- c) 1, 3
- d) 1, 2, 3

103. Organization of village panchayat is a provision in?

- a) Part 2
- b) Part 3
- c) Part 4
- d) Part 4A

104. Part IV of the Indian Constitution also has provision for

- 1. Public assistance in case of old age
- 2. Sickness and disablement
- 3. Adequate means to livelihood

- a) 1, 2
- b) 2, 3
- c) 3, 1
- d) 1, 2, 3

105. Find out the correct statement

- 1. The provisions given in the Directive Principles of State Policy is always justifiable
- 2. The provisions given in the Directive Principles of State Policy is sometimes justifiable

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

106. Who said "My idea of Gram Swaraj is that it is a complete republic, independent of its neighbours for its own vital wants and yet interdependent for many others in which dependence is necessary.

- a) B.R. Ambedkar
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) J.B. Kriplani

107. Find out the incorrect statement

1. Ambedkar wanted the central government to have minimal power, and he wanted the villages to rule themselves traditionally with village chiefs and councilors.

2. According to Gandhi, village possessed a cruel reality of communalism and caste system; thus it will lead to the cornering of minorities.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

108. Find out the correct statements said by Gandhi about panchayat raj

1. Gandhi through his social and political initiatives facilitated the country to realize that the power of people which could be facilitated only through effective local self-government.

2. "I shall work for an India in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country, in whose making they have an effective voice."

3. Gandhi time and again emphasized need for power in the hands of the people in India through the Panchayat Raj model

- a) 1, 2
- b) 2, 3
- c) 1, 3
- d) 1, 2, 3

109. Who said, "The greater the power of the people, the better for the people."

- a) Gandhi
- b) Nehru
- c) Ambedkar

d) Patel

110. Who said villages were nothing "but a sink of localism, a den of ignorance and communalism."

a) Nehru

b) Patel

c) Bose

d) Ambedkar

111. Find out the correct statement

1. Constitution that was drafted under Chairmanship of ambedkar did not mention a word about Panchayati Raj.

2. Constitution that was drafted under Chairmanshi of ambedkar mentions word about Panchayati Raj.

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 & 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

112. Provision for the village panchayats present in which part of Indian constitution?

a) Part 3

b) Part 4

c) Part 6

d) Part 7

113. Which of the following article states that the State shall take steps to organize village panchayat?

a) Article 44

b) Article 40

c) Article 42

d) Article 43

114. Find out the fundamental duties of Indian constitution

1. Respect the National Flag and the National Anthem

2. To cherish and follow the noble ideals

3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India

4. To defend the country

a) 1, 2, 3

b) 2, 3, 4

c) 1, 3, 4

d) 1, 2, 3, 4

115. Which of the following is not a fundamental duty of Indian constitution?

a) To promote harmony and the spirit of universal brotherhood amongst all the people of India

b) To practice derogatory to the dignity of women

c) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture

d) To protect and improve the natural environment

116. Find out the fundamental duties of Indian constitution

1. To develop the scientific temper, humanism

2. To safeguard public property

3. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity

4. Parent to provide opportunities for education to his child between the age of six and eighteen years.

a) 1, 3, 4

b) 2, 3, 4

c) 1, 2, 3

d) 1, 2, 3, 4

117. The Parliament of the Union consists of

1. The President

2. Rajya Sabha

3. Lok Sabha

a) 1, 2

b) 2, 3 only

c) 1, 2, 3

d) 1, 3

118. Find out the correct statement

1. The Council of States is called as Lok Sabha

2. The House of the People is otherwise known as Rajya Sabha

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 & 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

119. Find out the correct statement

1. The Union Legislature is bicameral
2. The need for a bicameral system of the legislature in a federation is admitted
3. The Upper House represents the units

- a) 1, 2
- b) 2, 3
- c) 1, 3
- d) 1, 2, 3

120. Find out the correct statement about Rajya sabha

- a) Consists of 250 members
- b) The President nominates 13 in the manner provided.
- c) The remaining 237 members will be the representatives of the States and the Union territories.
- d) b and c

121. Find out the correct statement about Lok Sabha

1. Consists of 543 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the States
2. Not more than twenty-five members to represent the Union territories

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

122. Find out the correct statement about president

- a) Elected by members of an electoral college consisting of the elected and nominated members of both Houses of Parliament
- b) Elected by members of an electoral college consisting of the elected members Legislative Assemblies of States/UTs.
- c) Term of president is Six Years.
- d) a and c

123. Find out the correct statement about president

1. Term of president is Five Years.

2. The term is fixed and not Subject to impeachment by Parliament.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

124. Find out the correct statement about Rajya Sabha

1. A permanent body subject to dissolution.
2. One fourth of members retire biennially after completing a term of six years

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

125. Find out the incorrect statement about lok sabha

1. The term of lok sabha is Five years.
2. It is subject to dissolution by Prime Minister of India.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

126. When the Rajya Sabha, a nomenclature was announced by the Chair?

- a) 23rd August 1954
- b) 21st July 1953
- c) 26th January 1950
- d) 24th December 1956

127. The origin of the second Chamber can be traced to the?

- a) Montague Chelmsford Report
- b) Minto Morely reforms
- c) Cabinet mission plan
- d) Gandhi Irwin pact

128. Montague Chelmsford Report otherwise known as?

- a) The Government of India Act, 1909
- b) The Government of India Act, 1935
- c) The Government of India Act, 1919
- d) The Government of India Act, 1947

129. The Government of India Act, 1919 provided for the creation of second chamber of the then legislature which came into existence in?

- a) 1922
- b) 1921
- c) 1923
- d) 1924

130. Find out the incorrect statement

1. The Prime Minister of Britain was the ex-officio President of the then Council of State.
2. The Government of India Act, 1935, hardly made any changes in its composition

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

131. Find out the correct statement

1. An extensive debate took place in the Constituent Assembly regarding Second Chamber
2. Constituent Assembly decided to have a bicameral legislature due to a vast country with immense diversities

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

132. Find out the correct statements about rajya sabha

1. Rajya Sabha is a federal chamber where 245 members are elected by the both elected members of Assemblies of the States and Union Territories.
2. Rajya Sabha is a federal chamber where 238 members are elected by the elected members of Assemblies of the States and Union Territories.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

133. Who acts as the Chairman of Rajya Sabha?

- a) President
- b) Vice- President
- c) Prime minister
- d) Attorney general

134. Find out the correct statement

- a) The Vice-President acts as the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- b) In the absence of Vice-President, the deputy chairman takes the place of the chairman
- c) In the absence of Vice-President, the deputy prime minister takes the place of the chairman
- d) a and b

135. The 1st sitting of Rajya Sabha was held on?

- a) 11th July 1953
- b) 26th January 1950
- c) 13th May 1952
- d) 12th October 1956

136. Which of these discussions will be conducted in Rajya Sabha?

1. Half an hour discussion
2. Short duration discussion
3. Motions of matters in public interests.

- a) 1, 2
- b) 2, 3
- c) 3, 1
- d) 1, 2, 3

137. Find out the correct statements

1. The Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha is the booklet that provides implicit conduct of its members.
2. The Rules of Procedure in Rajya Sabha is the booklet that provides implicit conduct of its members.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

138. The official language act came in the year?

- a) 1961
- b) 1962
- c) 1963
- d) 1964

139. Which article says that official Language of the Union shall be Hindi?

- a) Article 342
- b) Article 343
- c) Article 344
- d) Article 341

140. Two national anthems, Vande Mataram and Jana gana mana these two national anthems come from?

- a) Hindi
- b) Bengali
- c) Marathi
- d) Tamil

141. Find out the correct statement

1. Hindi has got the claim to become the official language

2. When Hindi became the official language of India it was spoken by 42 percent of the population

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

142. Hindi is spoken in which of the following states

- 1. U. P
- 2. Bihar
- 3. Rajasthan
- 4. Madhya Pradesh

- a) 1, 2, 3
- b) 2, 3, 4
- c) 1, 3, 4
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4

143. Find out the correct sessions of rajya sabha

- 1. First Session - Monsoon Session
- 2. Second Session - Winter Session
- 3. Third Session - Budget Session

- a) 1, 2
- b) 2, 3
- c) All the above
- d) None of the above

144. Match the following

- 1. Monsoon Session - Mid or late February and mid-May
- 2. Budget Session - Mid-July to end of August
- 3. Winter Session - End of November to end of December

- a) 1, 2, 3
- b) 3, 2, 1
- c) 2, 1, 3
- d) 1, 3, 2

145. "India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States" described in?

- a) Article 1(2)
- b) Article 1(1)
- c) Article 1(3)
- d) Article 1(4)

146. Who introduced caste based education system in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Kamarajar
- b) Rajagopalachari
- c) C.N. Annadurai
- d) Nedunchezhiyan

147. The first Assembly in Tamil Nadu under the constitution of India held between?

- a) 1950-1955
- b) 1952-1957
- c) 1951-1956
- d) 1955-1960

148. Who scrapped the caste based education system introduced by Rajaji in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Kamarajar
- b) Rajagopalachari
- c) C.N. Annadurai
- d) Nedunchezhiyan

149. Who was the education Minister during the period when Kamarajar was chief minister?

- a) Omandur Ramasamy
- b) C.N. Annadurai
- c) C. Subramaniam
- d) Nedunchezhiyan

150. In Tamil Nadu Education Minister C. Subramaniam in_____ informed the House

that the scheme caste based education would be dropped.

- a) May 1954
- b) July 1953
- c) April 1954
- d) March 1953

151. Whose days are remembered for landmark laws to protect landless agriculturists?

- a) Kamarajar
- b) Rajagopalachari
- c) C.N. Annadurai
- d) Nedunchezhiyan

152. Find out the correct statement

1. Premier of Madras Presidency, C. Rajaji presenting his first budget in 1939.

2. Location is Madras Legislative Assembly, Senate House.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

153. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam came to power in?

- a) 1965
- b) 1967
- c) 1969
- d) 1963

154. Who is the first chief minister of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in Tamil Nadu?

- a) K. Kamarajar
- b) C.N. Annadurai
- c) M. Karunanidhi
- d) M.G. Ramachandran

155. The Hindu Marriage Act was amended in which of the following chief minister's period?

- a) K. Kamarajar
- b) M. Karunanidhi
- c) C.N. Annadurai
- d) M.G. Ramachandran

156. Hindu Marriage Act was amended to recognize

- a) Self-confidence marriages

- b) Self-respect marriages
- c) Self-sufficient marriages
- d) Self-help marriages

157. Who is a successor of Annadurai?

- a) M. Karunanidhi
- b) M.G. Ramachandran
- c) J. Jayalalitha
- d) Janagi Ramachandran

158. Find out the incorrect provision of former chief minister M. Karunanidhi's last bill

1. Laws for exclusive reservation only for Christians within the quota of Backward Classes
2. Laws for exclusive reservation only for Muslims within the quota of Arundathiyars within the reservation of Scheduled Castes

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

159. The Tamil Nadu Government, headed by M.G. Ramachandran during the period of?

- a) 1977-1990
- b) 1960-1987
- c) 1977-1987
- d) 1975-1985

160. Find out the correct statement

1. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, was noted for various measures in the area of revenue administration.

2. The system of non- hereditary village officers such as "karnam" was abolished at one stroke.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

161. Who upgraded the mid-day meal scheme into Nutritious Meal Scheme?

- a) M. Karunanidhi
- b) M.G. Ramachandran
- c) J. Jayalalitha
- d) K. Kamarajar

162. Find out the correct statement

a) Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly consists of 234 elected Members

b) Out of 234 members 188 from General and 46 from Reserved Constituencies.

c) Out of 234 members 46 from Reserved Constituencies

d) b and c

163. The First Madras Legislative Assembly session was held on

a) 3rd May 1952

b) 16th August 1954

c) 26th December 1952

d) 7th January 1953

164. Who nominates one Member representing from Anglo-Indian Community to the state legislative assembly?

a) Chief Minister

b) Governor

c) Speaker

d) President

165. Under which Article of the Constitution of India, the Governor nominated one Member representing from Anglo-Indian Community?

a) Article 331

b) Article 332

c) Article 333

d) Article 334

166. Find out the correct statement

1. The Fifteenth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was constituted on the 21st May 2016

2. The general election to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on the 16th May 2016.

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 & 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

167. The Chairperson of the Public Accounts Committee is appointed by the?

a) Speaker

b) President

c) Prime Minister

d) Vice – President

168. Find out the incorrect statement

1. Member of the Opposition can be appointed as the Chairperson of the Public Accounts Committee

2. The Speaker, for the first time, appointed a Member of the Opposition as the Chairperson of the Public Accounts Committee for 1970-71

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 & 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

169. Find out the incorrect statement about Public Accounts Committee

a) Since the Committee became a Parliamentary Committee

b) It came under the control of the Speaker from January 1960

c) It has presented 1596 Report still April 2016

d) b and c

170. In which year the Supreme Court delivered the Mandal Commission judgment?

a) 1991

b) 1992

c) 1993

d) 1994

171. Tamil Nadu provides _____% reservation in education and employment

a) 67%

b) 69%

c) 59%

d) 70%

172. Find out the correct statement

1. The framers of the Indian Constitution have given provisions to amend the Constitution according to the changing needs of society.

2. The Constitution has lost its ideals and basic premises because many such amendments have already taken place.

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 & 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

173. Who is the protector of Indian constitution?

- a) Supreme court of India
- b) Parliament of India
- c) Prime Minister of India
- d) Attorney General of India

174. Find out the incorrect statement

- a) The Indian Constitution like many other constitutions is a document that keeps evolving and not responding to changing circumstances and political upheavals.
- b) The Indian Constitution continues to function as the primary framework within which the Government of India operates.
- c) The framers of the Constitution were not farsighted that they didn't provided solutions for future situations.
- c) a and c

175. Find out the correct statement

- 1. The Indian Constitution accepts and accommodates the necessity of modifications according to changing situations of the society.
 - 2. There has been enough flexibility in implementing the Constitution which has made the Indian Constitution a living document than a rigid rulebook.
 - 3. The framers of the Constitution desired it to be 'flexible' and at the same time 'rigid' and also to protect it from unnecessary and frequent changes
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 3, 1
 - d) 1, 2, 3

176. Find out the correct statement

- 1. The basic structure of the constitution can be altered
 - 2. The basic structure of the constitution cannot be altered
- a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 & 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2

177. Article _____ of the Indian Constitution has the provision through which Parliament may amend any provision of this Constitution

- a) Article 216
- b) Article 32
- c) Article 368
- d) Article 145

178. Find out the incorrect statement

- 1. The Constitution of India was framing a federal polity
 - 2. The basic rights and powers of the States may be changed without the consent of the States
- a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 & 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2

179. Find out the correct statement

- 1. Some features of the Constitution were so central to the spirit of it
 - 2. So the framers wanted to protect these from change and so made it uncompromising.
 - 3. These considerations by the framers of the Constitution led to different ways of amending the Constitution
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 3, 1
 - d) 1, 2, 3

180. The types of Constitutional Amendments are

- 1. A simple majority
 - 2. Special majority
 - 3. Effective majority
 - 4. Absolute majority
- a) 4, 3
 - b) 1, 2, 4
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) 2, 3, 4

181. Find out the correct statement about special majority

- a) 2/3 of members present and at least 75 percent of the total members
- b) 2/3 of members present and at least 50 percent of the total members
- c) 2/3 of members present and voting
- d) 1/3 of members present and at least 70 percent of the total members

182. Find out the correct statement

1. All the types of amendments to the Constitution are initiated only in the lok sabha
2. All the types of amendments to the Constitution are initiated only in the rajya sabha
3. All the types of amendments to the Constitution are initiated in the state legislative assembly

- a) 1, 2
- b) 2, 3
- c) All the above
- d) None of the above

183. Find out the correct statement about amendment to the constitution

1. Based on the provisions given referendum are required for ratification of the amendment to the constitution
2. Based on the provisions given public voting are required for ratification of the amendment to the constitution

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

184. Find out the incorrect statements about president's power to constitution amendment bill

1. The amendment bill will be presented before the President for his assent.
2. The President has powers to send it back for reconsideration in such cases.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

185. Which of the following article are called by the title 'Constitution Amendment Bills'?

- a) Article 368(2)
- b) Article 366
- c) Article 368(5)
- d) Article 32

186. What is called a private member bill?

- a) Minister of lok Sabha introduces the bill
- b) Minister of rajya sabha introduces the bill
- c) Any member other than a minister introduces a bill
- d) Member of state legislative assembly introduces the bill

187. Find out the incorrect statement

1. The private member bill cannot be introduced by ruling party MP's
2. The private member bill can be introduced by only opposition party MP's

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

188. Find out the correct statement

1. Private member bill is a bill proposed by a member who is a member of the cabinet
2. Private member bill is a bill proposed by a member who is a member of the executive

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

189. Find out the correct statement

1. The session for private member bill is held at alternative Wednesdays in Rajya sabha
2. The session held from 1 pm to 5 pm.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

190. Find out the incorrect statement about private member bills

1. Private members cannot introduce constitutional amendment bills
2. Private members can introduce money bills

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 & 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

191. If the private member bill gets rejected what will happen

a) Council of minister will dissolved

b) Lok Sabha will be dissolved

c) No impact on government

d) Prime Minister will resign

192. Till date, parliament has passed how many private member bills?

a) 25

b) 14

c) 32

d) 8

193. Find out the correct statement about private member bill

1. The first one was passed in 1960

2. The last one was passed on 1970

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 & 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

194. Which of the following is first private member bill passed by parliament?

a) The Muslim Wakfs Bill, 1952

b) The Indian Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1955

c) The Parliamentary proceedings (protection of Publication) Bill, 1956

d) The code of criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1953

195. Which of the following is first private member bill passed by parliament?

a) The Indian Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1955

b) The Parliamentary proceedings (protection of Publication) Bill, 1956

c) The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1963

d) The code of criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1953

196. Which of the following private member bills are passed by parliament?

1. The Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Bill, 1954

2. The Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1956

3. The Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Bill, 1960

4. The Marine Insurance Bill, 1960

a) 1, 2, 3

b) 2, 3, 4

c) 1, 3, 4

d) 1, 2, 3, 4

197. Which of the following is not a private member bill passed by parliament?

a) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1968

b) The Salary and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment Bill), 1957

c) The Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1968

d) The Supreme Court (Enlargement of Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction) Bill, 1968

198. Which of the following are private member bills passed by parliament?

1. The Indian Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1955

2. The Parliamentary proceedings (protection of Publication) Bill, 1956

3. The code of criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1953

4. The Women's and Children's Institution (Licensing) Bill, 1954

a) 1, 2, 3

b) 2, 3, 4

c) 3, 4, 1

d) 1, 2, 3, 4

199. Out of 14 private member bills passed by parliament how many bills were introduced by rajya sabha?

a) 7

b) 6

c) 5

d) 8

200. Find out the correct statement about discussion of private member bill

1. In Lok Sabha, the last two and half hours of a sitting on every Friday it is discussed

2. In Rajya Sabha two and half hours from 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. on every alternate Friday this bill is discussed

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 & 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

201. The Rights of Transgender Persons Bill is introduced in?

a) 2012

b) 2014

c) 2016

d) 2010

202. The Rights of Transgender Persons Bill, 2014 is introduced by an M.P from which of the following state?

a) Assam

b) Mumbai

c) Tamil Nadu

d) Delhi

203. Find out the incorrect statement about The Rights of Transgender Persons Bill, 2014

a) It seeks to end the discrimination faced by transgender people in India.

b) The Bill was passed by the upper house Rajya Sabha on 24 April 2016.

c) It was introduced in the lower house Lok Sabha on 26 February 2015

d) b and c

204. Which of the following bill is considered historic as for being the first private member's bill to be passed by any house in 36 years?

a) The Salary and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment Bill)

b) The Rights of Transgender Persons Bill

c) The Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill

d) The Supreme Court (Enlargement of Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction) Bill

205. The article 370 in the Constitution is about?

a) Jammu and Kashmir

b) North eastern states

c) Himalayan regions

d) None of the above

206. As per article 370 the central government can make law in which of the following?

1. Defence

2. Foreign affairs

3. Communication

4. Finance

a) 1, 2, 3

b) 2, 3, 4

c) 1, 3, 4

d) 1, 2, 3, 4

207. As per article 370, Jammu and Kashmir has separate set of laws relating to which of the following?

1. Property right

2. Citizenship

3. Fundamental right

a) 1, 3

b) 2, 3

c) 2, 1

d) 1, 2, 3

208. Find out the correct statement about article 370 relating to Jammu and Kashmir

1. The centre has power to impose financial emergency over the State

2. The centre has no power to impose financial emergency over the State.

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 & 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

209. Find out the correct statement about article 370- Jammu and Kashmir

1. An emergency is declared only during the time of war and external aggression.

2. The central government can declare an emergency for a case of internal disturbance
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 & 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
210. Find out the incorrect statement about Article 370
1. Except for defense, foreign affairs, finance and communication, all other laws passed by Indian Parliament need to be okay by the state government before they are made applicable.
 2. This was specified in the Instrument of Instruction signed by Maharaja Hari Singh
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 & 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
211. Instrument of Accession signed by Maharaja Hari Singh in?
- 1946
 - 1947
 - 1948
 - 1949
212. Find out the correct statement about Jammu and Kashmir
1. Jammu and Kashmir are governed by state-specific laws which come under the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir
 2. The first Article of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir says that the state is and will remain as a sub state of India.
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 & 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
213. The provisions of Jammu and Kashmir were further ratified in?
- 1972
 - 1974
 - 1976
 - 1970
214. The provisions and arrangements of article 370 was further ratified by the 1974 agreement between?
- Jawaharlal Nehru and Sheikh Abdullah
 - Indira Gandhi and Hari Singh
 - Lal bahadur and Hari Singh
 - Indira Gandhi and Sheikh Abdullah
215. The then J&K Prime Minister Sheikh Abdullah was appointed by?
- Gulab Singh
 - Hari Singh
 - Pratap Singh
 - Ranbir Singh
216. Which of the following specified that J&K should have its own flag in addition to the Union flag?
- Delhi agreement, 1952
 - Poona agreement, 1956
 - Kashmir agreement, 1960
 - Bengal agreement, 1950
217. The head of state in J&K called Sadar-i-Riyasat was?
- Elected by the state legislature
 - Nominated by the state legislature
 - Nominated by the governor
 - Nominated by president of India
218. As per article 370 the state legislature of J&K has a term of?
- 5 years
 - 6 years
 - 7 years
 - 4 years
219. Find out the correct statement about article 370
1. The Indian Supreme Court has no jurisdiction in J&K
 2. But disrespecting the Tri -color and other national symbols is a crime in the state
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 & 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

220. Find out the correct statement about article 370

1. J&K residents enjoy dual citizenship.
 2. They will lose their J&K citizenship if they marry residents of other states
- a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 & 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2

221. Find out the incorrect statement about article 370

1. A Pakistani resident could not get J&K citizenship if he marries a J&K citizen
 2. RTE, RTI CAG and majority of Indian laws are not applicable in the state
- a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 & 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2

222. Find out the incorrect statement about article 370

1. The Delhi agreement opposed imposition of Article 352, empowering the President to proclaim general emergency in the state
 2. Because of Article 370, no outsider can purchase land in J&K
- a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 & 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2

223. Who is the law minister during 1949?

- a) N. Madhava Rao
- b) Saiyid Muhammad Saadulla
- c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- d) Sir AlladiKrishnaswamy Ayyar

224. Article 370 is located in which part of the Indian constitution

- a) Part 20
- b) Part 21
- c) Part 22
- d) Part 19

225. Find out the incorrect statement

1. Under Article 370 the Indian Parliament can increase the borders of the state

2. Under Article 370 the Indian Parliament can reduce the borders of the state

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

226. Dr. BR Ambedkar, the drafter of the Indian Constitution, had refused to draft

- a) Article 352
- b) Article 356
- c) Article 370
- d) Article 360

227. Which of the following person drafted article 370 of Indian constitution

- a) N. Madhava Rao
- b) Saiyid Muhammad Saadulla
- c) Gopalaswami Ayyangar
- d) Sir AlladiKrishnaswamy Ayyar

228. Find out the correct statement about Sankarlinganar

1. He is a Tamil Indian Independence activist
 2. He is a Gandhian.
 3. He was born in Manmalai Medu in Virudhunagar District
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 3, 1
 - d) 1, 2, 3

229. Find out the incorrect statement about Sankarlinganar

1. He joined the Indian National Congress in 1917.
 2. He also participated in the Salt March in 1940 along with Gandhi
- a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 & 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2

230. Potti Sreeramalu fasted demanding for a separate state of Telugu in?

- a) 1948
b) 1959
c) 1952
d) 1947
231. Find out the correct statement about sankarlinganar
a) Thiyagi Sankaralinganar observed Fasting 76 days
b) He observed fasting from 27.07.1957 to 10.10.1957
c) He fasted for the name conversion of Madras Presidency as "Chennai"
d) b and c
232. The State of Madras changed the name as State of Tamil Nadu in?
a) 1967
b) 1963
c) 1978
d) 1968
233. Sankarlinganar started his hunger strike in?
a) Madras
b) Virudhunagar
c) Vilupuram
d) Vedharanyam
234. Despite the request of whom Sankarlinganar continued to fast?
1. C.N.Annadurai
2. M.P Sivaganam
3. Jeevanardham
a) 1, 2
b) 2, 3
c) 3, 1
d) 1, 2, 3
235. Find out the incorrect statement
1. The Select Committee is made up of a small number of parliamentary members.
2. The Select Committee is made up of a small number of union ministers.
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 & 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2
236. Under which rule of the Rajya Sabha Rules and Procedures, any member may move a bill which is referred to a select committee.
a) Rule 125
b) Rule 120
c) Rule 15
d) Rule 110
237. Find out the correct statement
1. The quorum needs to be one-third of the total number of members of the committee.
2. The quorum needs to be two-third of the total number of members of the committee
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 & 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2
238. Find out the correct statement about select committee
1. In case of a tie on any matter, the chairman will cast his vote.
2. The select committee may appoint a sub-committee to examine any particular points connected with the bill.
3. If any doubt arises on any aspect of the procedure the chairman may refer the point to the Rajya Sabha Chairman, whose decision will be final.
a) 1, 2
b) 2, 3
c) 1, 3
d) 1, 2, 3
239. Which of the following person will call a joint sitting of the two Houses to resolve the deadlock of a bill?
a) Prime Minister
b) President
c) Council of Minister
d) Cabinet ministers
240. On which of the following situation president calls for a joint sitting?
1. Bill rejected
2. Any disagreement

3. More than six months has elapsed

- a) 1, 2
- b) 2, 3
- c) 3, 1
- d) 1, 2, 3

241. President convenes joint sitting for which of the following bill

- 1. Money bill
- 2. Ordinary bill
- 3. Constitution Amendment Bill

- a) 1, 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 2, 3 only
- d) None of the above

242. Who said "Each House has full authority to regulate its procedure within the limits of the Constitution. Neither House, by itself, constitutes Parliament. It is the two Houses together that are the Parliament of India."?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Indira Gandhi
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) Ambedkar

243. Find out the important joint sittings

- 1. Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1959.
- 2. Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

244. Find out the correct statement

- a) Bill is the draft of a legislative proposal put in the proper form.
- b) When a bill passed by both Houses of Parliament it becomes an Act.
- c) Clauses are a series of numbered paragraphs into which an Act is divided.
- d) b and c

245. The state includes

- 1. Government of India
- 2. Parliament of India
- 3. The Government of all states

4. The Legislature of each of the States

- a) 1, 2, 3
- b) 2, 3, 4
- c) 1, 3, 4
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4

246. Find out the correct statement about standing committee

1. Committee constituted by election by the House every year

2. It may be nominated by the president every year

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

247. Find out the incorrect statement

1. Resolution is the formal expression of the opinion of the legislative body with reference to some subject or a declaration of its intention to do something.

2. Question hour is the first hour of a sitting of the House allotted for asking and answering of questions.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

248. Find out the correct statement about quorum

1. The minimum number of members required to be present at a sitting of the House or a Committee for valid transaction of its business.

2. The quorum to constitute a sitting of the House is one-tenth of the total number of members of the House.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 & 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

249. Nationalism during the colonial period strived for

- A) Political independence

- B) Territorial integration
- C) Constitutionalism
- a) A, B
- b) B, C
- c) C, A
- d) A, B, C

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